



ALEXANDRIA:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1861.

Intelligent foreigners who may happen to be in this country, at this time, and foreign nations when they receive the news of what is transpiring here now, will be amazed at the monstrous atrocity of the sentiments avowed and the language used, by the accredited organs of the ruling party at the North, and, indeed, by the presses, of all parties at the North, towards the Southern States. If the temper and spirit of the Northern people are fairly represented in the journals to which we refer, the North has deteriorated centuries even in civilization. No European power has ever, through its public prints, evinced such blood thirst, vindictive, ferocious feelings, towards rebels, or revolutionists, from its authority as are displayed in the North in reference to the States south of Delaware. They urge fire and sword, pillage and menace, death and destruction. And they urge all this, with a cold blooded heart, and a snake like sibilation, which seem venomous. But, let it be remembered, that the authors of these tirades against the South, are those who, as yet, "live at home at ease." Not that we would, for a moment, have our people to suppose, that there is any want of unanimity in the North, in their support of Lincoln's government. But, if it were believed that the ravings of the Northern press told, exactly the wish of the Northern people, we know that they are utterly unable to accomplish their demon-like purposes. The South, has never yet seen the day, when it could not sustain itself triumphantly. Let us, however, learn a lesson, from the atrocious language avowed towards us. The world is looking on at this contest. The South is in the right, in its resistance to aggression and its determination never to submit to "coercion," or subjugation. Let us act on the defensive—and whilst we are ready to repel aggression, declare our purpose to be, to "separate peacefully." Give us this—which they must, in the end yield,—and our difficulties are settled.—and the North and the South, start in their separate careers—without the necessity of a long and bloody civil war—which will benefit neither party, and can only exhaust the resources of both. Another thing in addition, let us learn: the tone of the bragging is always offensive—the strutting of a conceited braggadocio is always nauseous,—true courage is best shown by modest calmness, and quiet resolution. We see how we regard the bravado of the Northern press. Let us profit by the errors of our enemies. We hope our Virginia press will, in its whole tone and style, present that contrast to the insolence, and malignity of the Northern press, which will command the applause and commendation of all unprejudiced men, at home and abroad. We need no boasting in Virginia, to keep up the courage of our people; we need no ranting to show that the Commonwealth, can never be conquered.

It seems strange to see the Northern newspapers and public men, lately so urgent in their advocacy of Southern rights, and so determined in their condemnation of the course of the North, now foremost in supporting the policy of Lincoln and his administration, and most active in recommending measures to "crush out" those called by them the "rebels" of the South. When we open the Boston Post and Boston Courier we can hardly believe that they are the same journals, which but a few weeks, united with us, in demanding justice from the North, and warning the Northern States of the inevitable result, if justice was not accorded to just demands.

An account was given in a despatch from Washington, yesterday, of the murder of a young man named Boyd, in that city. It is now stated that a squad of men from the Cuban regiment, were sent to his house (he being charged with being a secessionist)—and knocked and kicked at his door, (for the purpose of breaking it open, doubtless,) when he fired at them with a revolver, and they then fired at and killed him, he having closed the door after opening it to deliver his fire, and one of the bullets passing through the plank and entering his body. A coroner's jury has rendered a verdict according to this statement. The squad have been arrested.

It is perfectly useless to attempt to contradict the "thousand and one stories," that are concocted at Washington, and set adrift, relative to driving people away from Virginia, &c. We cannot, of course, answer for each individual case, because we do not know the circumstances. But, as we have already stated, we know that in many instances, natives of the North, alarmed at the difficulties of the times, and in a panic, have left of their own accord, and against the remonstrances of several of their friends who remained behind, and are in the peaceful possession of their property.

The denunciations and threats of the Northern consolidationists are directed particularly against Baltimore. That city seems now, in consequence of the recent attempt to prevent the Northern troops from going through the city, the especial object of hatred. They appear to wish to see it "unfurnished." They would serve it as the French Jacobins did Lyons in the great French Revolution.

By request of Archbishop Hughes, the National flag was raised on the Cathedral in New York, on Saturday afternoon. This is only another proof of the unanimity of the North, on the difficult question now to be decided.

It is asserted in the Washington Republican, that applications to get back into the Naval service of the United States, "from Naval officers who had resigned from various causes before the present crisis, including a large number from the South, exceed the current resignations." We must be permitted to doubt the accuracy of the statement concerning "a large number from the South."

There is something like regularity restored to the mails—that is we received on Sunday the Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore papers,—the New York and Baltimore papers up to Saturday. Our table was loaded with exchange papers—a newspaper now, however, which is not "up to date," is not read. A day's delay even takes away the interest.

The Charleston papers reply to Maj. Anderson's complaints as to the firing upon him, at Sumter, when his barracks were on fire; and say, that the barracks were what the South Carolina forces aimed to burn, and not to kill his men—and that he should, at once, have hauled down his flag—and they would have come to his assistance.

At the Charleston Navy Yard, the steam frigate Minnesota is nearly ready, as is also the brig Bainbridge. The steam frigate Mississippi is progressing rapidly, and the Colorado will be ready in a few days. We presume the "blockading squadron" will be in full play in a few days. They cannot "subdue" or "coerce."

The case of Lieut. Jenifer, of Maryland, who was lately arrested by the authorities of Pennsylvania, on a charge of conveying intelligence to the South of army operations, is much commented on in the newspapers. The charge was utterly unfounded, and the Governor of Pennsylvania ordered his immediate release.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"It is rumored that a committee of capitalists from New York and the East have gone on to Washington, to offer the Government an amount of money sufficient to raise an army of men sufficient to carry the war at once to the heart of secession, in the cotton States."

It is said that, in passing through Annapolis, and the country from there to Washington, a brisk and lively trade for provisions was kept up between the Northern soldiers and the citizens, and, as provisions sold high, and were all paid for, the trade was profitable to the farmers and sellers.

The National Intelligencer says, it is understood that the force now in Washington is fully eighteen thousand men. The entire force to be kept in the city proper will be forty thousand men; but there will be large camps formed at convenient distances, each perhaps equally large.

It is believed that the Potomac mail steamboats seized and in possession of the government at Washington, are sent down the river every night to reconnoitre and see what is going on, on the Virginia shore.—They return before morning, each day to Washington.

The Northern Republicans now complain much that the portion of the District of Columbia, on this side of the Potomac, was ever ceded to Virginia. The importance of the cession to Virginia is now manifest to everybody in our State.

General Harney of the U. S. Army, who was arrested by the Virginia authorities at Harper's Ferry on Thursday, was carried to Richmond Sunday. We understand that the Governor discharged him after a brief interview.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has refused to comply with a request from the Confederate States to send one Regiment of Kentucky troops, to rendezvous in Harper's Ferry.

The war cry of the Republican Northern papers is—"murder and pillage." Hitherto conservative religious papers at the North are coming out for Lincoln's government—amongst them the New York Observer.

A letter from one of the "Seventh Regiment" to his father in New York, says:—"The Massachusetts boys have had a horrid time. Four of their men are crazy from drinking salt water, &c."

Washington now is a large military camp. Numerous bodies of troops, by the way of the Potomac and Annapolis, are coming in every day. It must cost a large sum of money to support these troops.

The steamer, under charge of the Potomac, which came up the river on Sunday, had Northern troops, amongst them 600 from Rhode Island. One of the steamers ran aground in entering the Eastern Branch.

Bands of Music, the Marine and other Bands, are, it is stated, "delighting the people" at the grounds around the President's House, and at the Capitol, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, in Washington.

Most of those in the Southern States, who have received appointments from Lincoln's Administration, have resigned, or refused to accept of them, since the inauguration of the "coercion" policy.

Lincoln has issued another proclamation, by which he orders the blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina. What will all these paper blockades amount to?

Trunks, boxes, &c. are all examined by the guards on the Long Bridge, much to the annoyance and inconvenience of passengers between this place and Washington.

Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, of New York, formerly member of Congress, minister to Berlin, and a prominent politician, died at Albany, on the 24th inst.

The Mobile Advertiser says that "the response to Lincoln's blockade, will be the taking of Washington from him."

Lincoln's blockade is to go into immediate effect—and, it is said, is to include the ports of Virginia.

At the last accounts from Rome, the Pope was quite seriously indisposed.

"Cassius M. Clay's battalion," in Washington, has near 400 men. The officers are: Major Commanding, Jas. W. Nye, Nevada; Captain, 1st company, David Webb, N. Y.; Captain 2d company, J. E. Vinton, Albany, Wisconsin; First Lieutenant 1st company, James Curtis, Chicago, Illinois; Second Lieutenant 1st company, Frederick Mears, Chicago, Illinois; First Lieutenant 2d company, Henry T. Dixon, Va.; Second Lieutenant 2d company, G. V. Boutelle, Troy, New York; Adjutant, Frederick J. Littleton, Brooklyn, New York.

We notice among the privates the names of Galusha A. Grow, of Pa.; Peter G. Washington, of Washington, J. F. Potter, of Wis., &c., &c. The battalion was organized on the 18th of April.

A gentleman who passed through Baltimore last week from the North, says that several negroes had presented themselves to Gen. Butler, commanding the Massachusetts troops from Annapolis to the Junction, claiming his protection. Gen. Butler promptly restored them to their masters, and made it known that they would receive no aid from him or his troops in making their escape.

Douglas lately made a speech in Ohio, a paragraph of which is going the rounds of the press, wherein it is asserted that the Convention tendered the command of the Virginia forces to General Scott. In this assertion the little Giant is mistaken. The Convention did no such thing. Col. Lee was the first man to whom the Governor tendered the position.

The Wheeling Intelligencer continues to assert that the "Union" feeling in the North West of Virginia is not only not repressed, but increasing. We cannot but doubt it. It says, also, that Wm. E. Brown will be elected to Congress by an immense majority. Will he take his seat in the Congress at Washington?

The Government at Montgomery is determined that no acts of petty annoyance or of outrage committed by the people or Government of the United States shall pass without proper measures to secure indemnification. In this spirit it has had the late seizure in Ohio of produce intended for the South under advisement, and it has decided to take effectual steps for retaliation.

"Billy Wilson," as he is called in New York city, is getting up a regiment of "Roughs," who will probably be "Rough and Ready," from the descriptions of the New York press. Wilson says there will not be a thief, burglar, or baggageman, in New York, after he marches his troops out.

At a Southern-Rights meeting in Nashville, Tenn., on the 22d instant, a dispatch from Governor Letcher of Virginia, calling upon Gov. Harris for three regiments, was read, as was also the response of the latter, stating that the troops would be ready to move in ten days.

The City Councils of Norfolk, following the example of Richmond, have resolved to issue a large amount of small notes as a currency. The lowest denomination yet authorized is twenty-five cents. The example will be followed in Alexandria.

The New York Herald has subscribed three thousand dollars towards his wish which Lincoln is now making upon the South. Bancroft has made four times that much out of the South, and now boasts of his meanness.

The Baltimore American states that the largest holders in that city of salt provisions have agreed to make no advance in their prices in consequence of the present disturbed condition of affairs. The great bulk of the stock is in few hands.

Senator Mason is in Philadelphia. He came to settle the estate of some of his relatives. A secret vigilance committee is watching him closely. So says the New York Express.

A body of our soldiers, were on Wednesday, ordered away from Aquia creek, and passing through Fredericksburg are gone to some point, to us unknown.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, is in Frederick, Md. Reverdy Johnson is also there with a letter from Lincoln, relating to an armistice for sixty days.

The Virginians in Davidson county, Tenn., are organizing a company to march to the defence of their native State.

The Mobile papers report the arrival there of Louisiana companies on their way to Virginia. Alabama troops are also moving.

The City Council of Nashville, Tenn., has appropriated \$100,000 to arm the city and meet the exigencies of the times.

Elberidge, of Tennessee, still holds on to the "Union." The papers denounce him as a traitor.

The headquarters of Gen. Cooke have been transferred to Culpeper Court House.

Another Proclamation. Whereas, for the reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th instant, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas was ordered to be established:

And whereas, since that date, public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States, while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors, have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties, without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under authorities of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

MILITIA OFFICERS.—We understand that the Convention has vacated all the Militia offices from Generals down to Captains.—While this act decimates some excellent officers, we think its general design most admirable. It enables the State, at this time when ability and science are in demand, to rid herself of a very large number of Generals and Colonels, and Majors who are totally unacquainted with the duties of their position. Of course, the best of the Militia Generals and Colonels will be re-appointed.

—Stanton Indicator.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very eyes and body of the times."

The Baltimore Exchange says:—"It became apparent yesterday that trouble was brewing between parties who had thrown out opposing flags in various parts of the city, and the Board of Police therefore ordered all flags, of a political or national character, to be taken down. If these different banners could have continued to float without causing any riot or disturbance they would, we presume, have been suffered to remain forever, but the symptoms of a difficulty between their respective adherents were too evident, and the Board had then but one course to pursue."

Thomas H. Clay, of Kentucky, a son of Henry Clay, has addressed a letter to the citizens of Fayette county, reviewing the action of the Confederates and denouncing secession. He says Kentucky has one hundred millions in slave property which would be destroyed by secession and the establishment of a foreign border on the North.—He advises a conference of the Border States for the purpose of combining to maintain a neutrality.

Dr. Metcalf, a native of New England, but for a number of years a practicing Dental Surgeon at New Orleans, was arrested there last week, upon a charge of treason. The foundation of the charge is the expression alleged to have been used by the Doctor that "Lincoln was a second Jackson, and that if he was in Lincoln's place he would lay Charleston in ashes; and that he would have the leaves cut in this State."

The New Orleans Plebeune of the 21st says:—"Paymaster Chambers, of Alabama, at Montgomery direct from Pensacola, reports that Gen. Bragg is not yet ready to make an attack on Fort Pickens, and 'he does not think it likely that one will be made soon.' Between five and six thousand Confederate troops now invest the fortifications."

Among the military arrangements of the Northern troops is the garrison of Fort Severn commanding the harbor and city of Annapolis. A detachment of three thousand troops will be left to keep the port open for the transportation of Northern troops, ammunition and provisions, and more particularly for their retreat should they be repulsed at Washington.

The mails show a slight sign of improvement, and letters are received now in New York. They are brought on by a wagon from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore. A mail for the North left on Friday afternoon, by way of the Annapolis road, Annapolis, and Perryville. Troops are stationed all along to keep communication open.

By a singular blunder the Constitution of Georgia makes it impossible to elect a Governor in that State for a number of years.—It says: No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who shall not have been a citizen of the Confederate States twelve years, and an inhabitant of the State six years.—Can this be so?

The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, we learn, have generously tendered the use of their machines, laborers, steam dredging machines, floating blacksmith shops, barges, and in fact, their entire equipments, for the use of the defenses of the State in the construction of fortifications, &c.

A gentleman, who left New York on the day before yesterday, brings information that there were then full thirty thousand troops in that city, ready to be advanced to Annapolis as fast as the means of transportation will permit, which latter are being daily greatly increased.

George Law is out in a letter calling upon President Lincoln to open a route for troops through Baltimore, or else the Northern people will take it into their own hands. Simon Draper and others have signed a memorial to the same effect.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, has been abolished, and the remaining midshipmen will be taken North, and discharged on a furlough for three months, while the academy will be held as a military post for the present.

The statement which has been published in the papers to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Vallandigham had been mobbed at his house at Dayton, Ohio, is incorrect. There was some excitement, but it was soon quieted.

Colored people have applied to Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, for leave to raise military companies, but Gov. Dennison has replied to their request by saying that the State cannot accept colored troops.

Since the port of Hakodadi, in Japan, has been opened to foreign trade, its population has increased from 12,000 to 25,000. Two of its largest exports consist of sulphur and salt.

The New Orleans Delta suggests that the river Mississippi above shall be protected by flying artillery or Dahlgren boat howitzers.

The Nashville papers complain that gunpowder is seventy-five cents per pound in that city, and very little to be had at that.

CONDITION OF WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter says: "The condition of Washington financially is terrible. Notes of the city banks cannot be passed except at a discount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The stores are all being closed, and life is now the only consideration, the all-absorbing topic. Every possible means is being adopted for the departure of citizens. Business is entirely suspended. Gold is at an immense premium. The hotels will all close by the early part of next week. Every one is anxious to fly, but many have not the means to depart. Carriages are in great demand, the price being more than one dollar per mile. People formerly rich are now bankrupt, and leave with what they can. This is not the case in Washington alone. Parties from the Southern States are continually passing through here to the North, many in private conveyances, but most on foot. The terrible inconveniences of civil war are being felt in earnest."

THE TREASON.—The National "Republican," in its issue on Thursday, in Washington, thus announces the policy and the purposes of the Lincoln government:—"There is to be no peace except upon the basis of the unconditional submission of those in revolt. There is to be no recognition of any pretended Southern Confederacy. There is to be no peaceable ascent to a separation of these States. The Government is to be maintained, in that plain, straightforward way in which all Governments are maintained, by coercion. The leaders of this conspiracy are to be driven out of the country or to be hanged."

GEORGIANS IN NORFOLK.—Three companies have just arrived here from Georgia: viz: the Macon Volunteers and the Floyd Rifle Company, from Macon, and the City Light Guards, from Columbus. They are as noble and hardy looking men as one could wish to see, and are ready for hard work.—They number 250. One of their officers has just informed me that thousands more are on their way, and some may be expected to arrive by every train.—Norfolk Herald.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention has passed the following important Ordinances and Resolutions, and removed the injunction of secrecy in relation thereto:

Ordinance to Amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth; providing for Deficiencies in the Civil and Military Contingent Funds; providing Chaplains for the Provisional Army; prescribing the duties of the Paymaster General; concerning the Commissary Department; providing for paying for machinery contracted for the manufacture of arms; providing for a Board of Claims respecting Contributions by the Convention; providing for enlistment in the Provisional Army; providing for the organization of a Provisional Army for the State of Virginia.

An Ordinance authorizing the Banks of the Commonwealth to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and two dollars: Be it ordained, That the several Banks of this Commonwealth be authorized to issue notes of the denominations of one and two dollars, to an amount not exceeding five per cent. upon their respective capitals, which notes may be signed by such officer or officers of said Banks, respectively, as may be designated for the purpose by the Board of Directors; and any of said Banks which have preserved the notes of the denominations of one and two dollars, heretofore issued under authority of law, be at liberty to circulate the same, so that their issue shall not exceed the amount authorized by this ordinance. The Banks whose issues are based upon a pledge of State stock may dispense with the signatures of the Treasurer, and issue such small notes in the same way as the other Banks; but no such Bank shall be hereby authorized to issue an amount of circulation larger than is now authorized by law.

That all laws now in force prohibiting the receiving or passing of bank notes under the denomination of five dollars are hereby suspended, as to notes issued by the banks of Virginia under this ordinance, during the time this ordinance shall remain in force. This ordinance shall expire at the end of thirty days from the next meeting of the General Assembly.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE NAVY OF VIRGINIA.

Be it ordained, That the navy of Virginia shall consist of 2,000 seamen and marines in such proportions as the Governor shall deem expedient, and of such officers as have availed themselves, or may hereafter avail themselves, of the invitation of this Commonwealth to worthy and efficient Virginians and residents of Virginia in the navy of the United States, to retire therefrom and enter the service of this State. The rank of such officers shall not be reversed, and they shall have at least a rank equal to that held in the United States navy.

2. The organization of the navy shall be prescribed by the Governor, and the pay, rations and allowances shall be the same with those of the United States navy at this present time.

3. Virginians and residents of Virginia on the regular list of the U. S. navy, who have resigned to enter the service of the State, may be provided for by the Governor by allowing those the pay they received in the U. S. navy, and requiring from them such duties as they are competent to discharge.

4. The rules for the government of the U. S. navy at this present time shall be revised by a Board of Officers, ordered by the Governor, and made applicable to the navy of Virginia, and shall then be promulgated as the rules governing the said navy.

5. The time of enlistment in the navy shall be three years for seamen, and five for the marines, and boys not under thirteen parents or guardians. The proper regulations for enlistment shall be prescribed by the Governor.

6. A medical department shall be organized by the Governor, but no person shall be appointed thereto who has not been a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, or been examined and approved by a Board of Surgeons designated for the purpose.

Resolved by this Convention, That the President of the Confederate States, and the constitutional authorities of the Confederate States, be and they are hereby cordially and respectfully invited, whenever in their opinion the public interest or convenience may require it, to make the city of Richmond or some other place in this State, the seat of the Government of the Confederacy.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLAMATION.

The Convention of the Commonwealth of Virginia having adopted, on the 25th day of April, 1861, an ordinance "to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, so as to strike out the 22d and 23d sections, and to insert in lieu thereof, and having adopted a schedule to accompany the same, and by the schedule thereto annexed, required it to be opened for the ratification of the same by the people of this State, on the fourth Thursday in May next:

Now, therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby proclaim that the annexed is an authentic copy of the said Ordinance and Schedule, and that all officers designated therein are required to conform to its provisions in every respect.

Given under my hand as Governor, &c., and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 24th day of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER, By the Governor.

GEORGE W. MURFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

To Amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, so as to Strike Out the 22d and 23d Sections of the 4th Article of the present Constitution, and insert the following:

Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law; but any property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected by each House of the General Assembly.

This Ordinance shall take effect on the first day of July next, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this Commonwealth, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia. A true copy.

J. L. LEBLANC, Secretary of the Convention.

[SCHEDULE.]

It shall be the duty of the officers conducting the election of ratifiers by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, at the places appointed for holding the same, upon a poll to take the sense of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth upon the ratification or rejection of "An ordinance to amend the

Constitution of this Commonwealth so as to strike out the 22d and 23d sections of the 4th article of the present Constitution," adopted in Convention at the city of Richmond, on the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

2. The poll-book shall be headed "amendment to the Constitution of Virginia," and shall contain two columns, one headed "For the Amendment" and the other "Against the Amendment" and the names of those who vote for the amendment shall be written under the former heading, and the names of those who vote against the amendment, shall be written under the latter heading.

3. The said officers shall make return of the number of persons voting for each proposition, at the time and in the manner provided by law in the case of other elections, and shall forthwith deliver the returns, together with the poll books, to the Clerks of their respective counties and corporations; and it shall be the duty of such Clerks respectively to transmit immediately to the Governor of the Commonwealth, copies of the said returns so delivered to them.

4. The Governor shall, without delay, make Proclamation of the result, stating therein the aggregate vote for and against the ratification; to be published in such newspapers in the State as may be deemed requisite for general information; and a majority of said votes be cast for the ratification of the said Ordinance, he shall annex to his Proclamation a copy thereof, together with this Schedule.

5. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause to be sent to the Clerks of each county and corporation as many copies of this Schedule and Ordinance aforesaid as there are places of voting therein, and three copies to each of the military commanders hereinafter referred to, using special messengers for that purpose when necessary.—And it shall be the duty of the said Clerks to deliver the same to the Sheriffs for distribution, whose duty it shall be forthwith to post the said copies at such public place in each election district.

6. The expenses incurred in providing poll books, and in procuring writers to enter the names of the voters therein, shall be defrayed as in the case of the election of members to the General Assembly.

7. The qualified voters of the Commonwealth who may be absent from the counties or corporations of their residence on the day of election, in the military service of the State, may vote for the ratification or rejection of the said Ordinance at such place or places within their encampment, or as the commander at such encampment shall designate, whether the said encampment shall be within the limits of this State or not. For each place of voting he shall appoint a superintendent, three Commissioners, and as many Clerks as shall be necessary, who, after having been first duly sworn by him, shall perform the duties required by, and be liable to the penalties imposed upon such officers under the election laws of this State.

8. The officers conducting the said election shall, on the day after the election, or as soon thereafter as may be, deliver the poll books to their said commander, who shall forthwith forward the same to the Governor of this Commonwealth, who shall count the said votes in ascertaining the result of the said election in the State.

9. That the election for members of Congress for this State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, is hereby suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordered by this Convention.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia. A true copy.

JOHN L. LEBLANC, Secretary of Convention.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, APRIL 27, 1861.

The following Ordinances of the Convention of this Commonwealth are published by its order for general information.

GEORGE W. MURFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

Be it Ordained, That the Commissioners General, Assistant Commissioners General, Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, entering upon the duties of their offices, shall give bond, with approved security, in such penalties as the Governor may direct, and as many acting Assistant Commissioners may be detailed from the subalterns of the line as may be necessary, who shall likewise give bond and security as above directed. The bonds hereby required to be given, shall be made payable to the State of Virginia, and shall be filed with the First Auditor. The Commissioners General and his Assistants shall perform such duties in purchasing and issuing of rations to the army of the State of Virginia, as the Governor may direct.

Supplies for the Army, unless in particular and urgent cases the Governor should otherwise direct, shall be purchased by contract, to be made by the Commissary General on public notice, to be delivered on inspection in the bulk, and at such places as shall be stipulated; which contract shall be made under such regulations as the Governor may direct. This ordinance shall be in force from the time of its adoption, subject to amendment, modification or repeal by this Convention or by the General Assembly of Virginia.

Adopted by the Convention of Virginia, April 27, 1861.

JOHN L. LEBLANC, Secretary of the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

Provisioning Chaplains for the Provisional Army. Be it Ordained, That the Governor shall appoint one Chaplain for each Brigade, who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as a Major of Infantry.

This ordinance shall be in force from the time of its adoption, and be subject to amendment, modification or repeal by this Convention or by the General Assembly.

Adopted by the Convention of Virginia, April 27th, 1861.

JOHN L. LEBLANC, Sec'y of Convention.